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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/721,220	11/22/2000	Husnain Bajwa	UNIP:001	9750
29395	7590	09/03/2008	EXAMINER	
H. DALE LANGLEY, JR. THE LAW FIRM OF H. DALE LANGLEY, JR. PC 610 WEST LYNN AUSTIN, TX 78703			MEHRA, INDER P	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
		2617		
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
09/03/2008	PAPER			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/721,220	Applicant(s) BAJWA ET AL.
	Examiner INDER P. MEHRA	Art Unit 2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(o).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 March 2008.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 22-24 and 29-36 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 22-24 and 29-36 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 November 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to amendment filed on 8/4/06. Claims 1-28 are pending. Out of 1-28 claims, claims 1-21 and 25-28 have been cancelled without prejudice. Claim 36 is newly added. Claims 22-24 and 29-36 are now pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 22-24 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 22-24 and 36 include new limitation "by hand-off of the call to the packet-switched network", which is not supported by specification. It is a new matter.

Appropriate correction/clarification is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject

matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 22-24 and 29-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hakim** (US Patent No. 6,614,780), in view of **Gossett Dalton Jr. et al** (US Patent Application No. 2005/0232222), hereinafter, Gossett.

For claim 22, **Hakim teaches**, a method of operating voice traffic bearing packet switched network, (**Hakim discloses a method of operating traffic bearing packet switched network, refer to fig. 1, col. 1 lines 6-8, col. 2 lines 45-50, fig. 4 and col. 4 lines 56-61**), the method comprising the steps of:

comprising the steps of:

receiving at a gateway to the packet-switched network, a call originated from a voice terminal (**401, fig. 4**) outside the packet-switched network, (**the ITSs' provide a gateway service, i.e., the capability to interface between the local telephone network (outside packet – switched network) and the Internet 405 (packetized network is Internet , refer to col. 3 lines 58-61), refer to col. 5 lines 27-30**);

the voice terminal being communicatively connected to the gateway for communication to the gateway of the call (**fig. 4**), the call comprising a call initiation information (**start-up call, col. 5 lines 45-46**) and the call initiation information comprising a call destination identifier originated from the voice terminal (**user enters destination number, col. 4 lines 45-46, ITS 404 addresses the call to IP address of the destination, col. 5 lines 20-22**);

packetizing the call initiation information at the gateway (**packetization of signals to/ from Internet 720, col. 6 lines 37-39**);

directing the packetized call initiation information over the packet- switched network to a centralized authentication service connected to the gateway by the packet-switched network, to communicatively connect the gateway and the authentication service via the packet-switched network per network protocols (refer to abstract and refer to “rout a call---via router devices”, col. 4 lines 50-55);

routing the call by the packet-switched network per network protocols, via a network address for the call destination identifier if authentication succeeds (**Hakim teaches routing the call through the Internet (packet switched network) to IP address of destination, if authorization is completed, refer to col. 4 lines 45-50 and col. 10 lines 33-36, and step 610 of fig. 6;**

connecting the call, by the packet-switched network per network protocols via the network address for the call destination identifier, between the gateway and a target device of the call destination identifier (Hakim teaches connecting the call, by the Internet (packet-switched-network) using Internet protocol via IP address of destination between ITS (gateway, col. 5 lines 28-31) and terminating ITS which , further, completes connection to destination, refer to col. 4 line 67 through col. 5 line 6); and

wherein the steps of routing and connecting the call by the packet- switched network per network protocols, employ the packetized call initiation information, including the call destination identifier, to effect the call between the target device (**destination end user phone (410 or 411) and the gateway (Hakim teaches , in reference to figs. 4-6, routing and connecting the call by the packet-switched network (Internet, col. 3 lines 59-61) using Internet Protocol (refer to col. 6 lines 50-55).**

Hakim does not disclose the following limitation, which is taught by Gossett, as follows:

upon authentication by the authentication service, dissociating the call from the authentication service, by hand-off of the call to the packet- switched network (**Gossett teaches, service point 112 (authentication server), which sends response to source gateway 108, (same as disassociating the call from authentication service by hand off to packet switched network, because gateway is embedded in Internet which is packet switch network.) checks the authenticity of end users, such identification , such as authentication, telephone number of called party, calling card number. Source gateway 108, refer to col. 5 lines 10-42 and col. 10 lines 15-18).**

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the capabilities of “upon authentication by the authentication service, dissociating the call from the authentication service, by hand-off of the call to the packet- switched network, as taught by Gossett. The suggestion to use this capability is made by Hakim, refer to col. 4 lines 45-55. The suggestion to use these capabilities would have been motivated in order to provide capability to make calls from any source through a digital-packet based transport network via authentication by dissociated server of Gossett . This provides security and prevents unauthorized users.

For claim 23, **Hakim teaches, a method of operating voice traffic bearing packet switched network (Hakim discloses a method of operating traffic bearing packet switched**

network, refer to fig. 1, col. 1 lines 6-8, col. 2 lines 45-50, fig. 4 and col. 4 lines 56-61), the method comprising the steps of:

receiving at a gateway to the packet-switched network, an information stream including encoded voice-band traffic, the information stream comprising a destination identifier for a target device for voice traffic between the gateway and the target device (**Hakim teaches, in reference to fig. 4, receiving at ITS4 (gateway, col. 5 lines 10-15) to Internet 405 (packet-switched network), a call (the encoded (access code) voice, col. 4 lines 42-45) originated from a voice terminal 401, the voice terminal being communicatively connected to the gateway for communication to the gateway of the call (fig. 4, col. 4 line 55 through col. 5 line 7), the call comprising a call initiation information (“start-call” messages, col. 5 lines 45-46) and call initiation information comprising a call destination identifier (destination number, col. 4 lines 55-60) originated from voice terminal (401, fig. 4), refer to col. 4 line 50 through col. 5 line 45);**

directing the information stream over the packet-switched network to an authentication service (**Hakim teaches, user sends information of access code to ITS 404 confirm authorization and authentication, col. 4 lines 35-37 and lines 44-46);**

authenticating a credential associated with the information stream using the authentication service(**Hakim teaches, user sends information of access code to ITS 404 confirm authorization and authentication, col. 4 lines 35-37 and lines 44-46);**

routing, via the packet-switched network to the target device of the destination identifier via a network address for the target device, a next information stream including encoded voice-band traffic, to establish a connection over the packet-switched network between the target

device, the routing effected by the packet-switched network based, at least in part, on the destination identifier (**Hakim teaches routing, via the packet-switched network (Internet 405) to the target device (destination end user 410 or 411) of the destination identifier (destination telephone number, col. 4 lines 58-61), via a network address (IP address, col. 5 lines 25-30) for the target device (destination end user 410 or 411); and a next information stream including encoded voice- band traffic (access code in voice call, col. 4 lines 42-45), to establish a connection over the packet-switched network (Internet 405, fig. 4), between the target device (destination end user 410 or 411), the routing effected by the packet-switched network based (Internet 405, fig. 4), at least in part, on the destination identifier (**destination telephone number, col. 4 lines 58-61); and****

receiving at the target device the next information stream via the packet- switched network (**the terminating switch 109 sends the call over---to destination telephone number 113, col. 3 lines 38-40);**

wherein the step of routing is controlled by the packet-switched network (Internet 405, fig. 4), to communicatively connect the target device (destination end user 410 or 411) via the network address (IP address, col. 5 lines 25-30) to the gateway (ITS4 is gateway, col. 5 lines 10-15), refer to col. 1 lines 50-59.

Hakim does not teach explicitly the following limitations, which are disclosed by Gossett, as follows:

upon authentication by the authentication service, dissociating the information stream from the authentication service by hand-off to the packet- switched network by the authentication service; (Gossett teaches, service point 112 (authentication server), which

sends response to source gateway 108, (same as disassociating the call from authentication service by hand off to packet switched network, because gateway is embedded in Internet which is packet switch network. Information is provided to gateway to make a call) checks the authenticity of end users, such identification , such as authentication, telephone number of called party, calling card number. Source gateway 108, refer to col. 5 lines 10-42 and col. 10 lines 15-18).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the capabilities of “upon authentication by the authentication service, dissociating the information stream from the authentication service by hand-off to the packet- switched network by the authentication service , as taught by Gossett. The suggestion to use this capability is made by Hakim, refer to col. 4 lines 45-55. The suggestion to use these capabilities would have been motivated in order to provide capability to make calls from any source through a digital- packet based transport network via authentication by dissociated server of Gossett . This provides security and prevents unauthorized users.

For claim 24, **Hakim teaches** a method of operating voice traffic bearing packet switched network (**Hakim discloses a method of operating traffic bearing packet switched network, refer to fig. 1, col. 1 lines 6-8, col. 2 lines 45-50, fig. 4 and col. 4 lines 56-61**), comprising the steps of:

receiving at a gateway (**ITS4, gateway, col. 5 lines 10-15**) to the packet-switched network (**Internet 405**), an information stream representable by encoded voice-band traffic (**the encoded (access code) voice, col. 4 lines 42-45**), the information stream originating from a

voice terminal (401, fig. 4) communicatively connected to the gateway (ITS404) and the information stream comprising an identifier (destination telephone number, col. 4 lines 58-61) of a second voice terminal (Hakim teaches, in reference to fig. 4, receiving at ITS4 (gateway, col. 5 lines 10-15) to Internet 405 (packet-switch-network), a call (the encoded (access code) voice, col. 4 lines 42-45) originated from a voice terminal 401 outside the packet switched network (Internet 405), the voice terminal being communicatively connected to the gateway for communication to the gateway of the call (fig. 4, col. 4 line 55 through col. 5 line 7), the call comprising a call initiation information ("start-call" messages, col. 5 lines 45-46) and call initiation information comprising a call destination identifier (destination number, col. 4 lines 55-60) originated from voice terminal (401, fig. 4), refer to col. 4 line 50 through col. 5 line 45);

directing an encoded voice-band traffic (the encoded (access code) voice, col. 4 lines 42-45), corresponding to at least a portion of the information stream, over the packet-switched network to an authentication service (Hakim teaches, user sends information of access code to ITS 404 confirm authorization and authentication, col. 4 lines 35-37 and lines 44-46);

next directing the encoded voice-band traffic (the encoded (access code) voice, col. 4 lines 42-45) over the packet-switched network (Internet 405, fig. 4) to a target device (destination end user phone (410 or 411) , wherein the packet-switched network (Internet 405), routes the encoded voice-band traffic (telephone call is voice; and access coded, col. 4 lines 43-45) of the step of next directing via the identifier for the second voice terminal (destination telephone number, col. 4 lines 55-60);

further receiving at the gateway a next information stream representable by next encoded voice-band traffic, the next information stream originating from the voice terminal communicatively connected to the gateway (**Gossett teaches H323 protocol which includes authorization (authentication) to voice over IP transmission, refer to paragraphs col. 5 lines 49-52 and col. 3 lines 25-27. As also agreed to by applicant in his remarks at page 4 of response, VOIP communications traffic on packet networks is by nature; encoded as data packets and in accordance with network protocols;**)

next directing at least a portion of the next encoded voice-band traffic(**Hakim teaches access coded calls of voice traffic, and directs them for transmission, col. 4 lines 43-45**) corresponding to at least a portion of the next information stream, by the packet-switched network (**Internet 405, fig. 4**) to the target device (**destination end user phone (410 or 411) via the identifier (destination end user phone number, col. 4 lines 55-60),**

receiving at least a portion of the next information stream at the second voice terminal (**destination end user phone (410 or 411)**) communicatively connected to the target device, over the packet- switched network (**Internet 405, fig. 4, refer to col. 4 lines 66 through col. 5 line 6.):**

Hakim does not teach explicitly the following limitations, which are disclosed by Gossett, as follows:

authenticating the voice terminal via the encoded voice-band traffic (**Gossett teaches H323 protocol which includes authorization (authentication) to voice over IP transmission, refer to paragraphs col. 5 lines 49-52 and col. 3 lines 25-27. As also agreed to by applicant**

in his remarks at page 4 of response, VOIP communications traffic on packet networks is by nature; encoded as data packets and in accordance with network protocols;

upon authentication by the authentication service, dissociating the communicative connection between the authentication service and the gateway hand-off of the encoded voice-band traffic to the packet-switched network (Gossett teaches, service point 112 (authentication server), which sends response to source gateway 108, (same as disassociating the call from authentication service by hand off to packet switched network, because gateway is embedded in Internet which is packet switch network. Information is provided to gateway to make a call) checks the authenticity of end users, such identification , such as authentication, telephone number of called party, calling card number. Source gateway 108, refer to col. 5 lines 10-42 and col. 10 lines 15-18).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the capabilities of “upon authentication by the authentication service, dissociating the communicative connection between the authentication service and the gateway hand-off of the encoded voice-band traffic to the packet-switched network, as taught by Gossett. The suggestion to use this capability is made by Hakim, refer to col. 4 lines 45-55. The suggestion to use these capabilities would have been motivated in order to provide capability to make calls from any source through a digital-packet based transport network via authentication by dissociated server of Gossett . This provides security and prevents unauthorized users.

For claim 36 , **Hakim** teaches, a method of servicing a packetized data voice call made over a packet- switched network, the network routes the packetized data voice call per network

protocols and addresses, **(Hakim discloses a method of operating traffic bearing packet switched network, refer to fig. 1, col. 1 lines 6-8, col. 2 lines 45-50, fig. 4 and col. 4 lines 56-61)**, comprising the steps of:

comprising the steps of:

initiating the packetized data voice call **(start call, col. 5 lines 45-46, multimedia information, specifically voice packets, col. 10 lines 47-50)**, at a gateway **(ITS gateway, col. 5 lines 28-30)** to the network **(Internet 405)**, the voice call includes an identifier of a call recipient **(destination number, col. 4 lines 55-60)**:

directing the packetized data voice call via the network **(Internet 405, fig. 4)**, from the gateway to a service authenticator **(authentication server, col. 4 lines 35-37, lines 43-46)**; authenticating the voice call by the service authenticator **(authentication server, col. 4 lines 35-37, lines 43-46)** based on a caller information **(access code, col. 4 lines 43-45** from the gateway **(ITS-SP)**;

Hakim does not teach explicitly the following limitations, which are disclosed by Gossett, as follows:

handing-off the voice call by the service authenticator, to the network; routing the voice call by the network, from the gateway to a destination address of the network for the identifier; and connecting the call between the gateway and the destination address by the packet-switched network via the destination address (**Gossett teaches, service point 112 (authentication server), which sends response to source gateway 108, (same as disassociating the call from authentication service by hand off to packet switched network, because gateway is embedded in Internet which is packet switch network. Information is provided to gateway to make a call) checks the authenticity of end users, such identification , such as authentication, telephone number of called party, calling card number. Source gateway 108, refer to col. 5 lines 10-42 and col. 10 lines 15-18).**

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the capabilities of “handing-off the voice call by the service authenticator, to the network; routing the voice call by the network, from the gateway to a destination address of the network for the identifier; and connecting the call between the gateway and the destination address by the packet-switched network via the destination address, **as taught by Gossett**. The suggestion to use this capability is made by Hakim, refer to col. 4 lines 45-55. The suggestion to use these capabilities would have been motivated in order to provide capability to make calls from any source through a digital-packet based transport network via authentication by dissociated server of Gossett . This provides security and prevents unauthorized users.

For claim 29, **Hakim** in view of **Gossett** teaches all the limitations of subject matter, **as in claim 22, as above.** In addition, **Hakim** teaches, the call initiation information comprises a telephone number of the target device, (**Hakim teaches, user enters destination number, col. 4 lines 45-46, ITS 404 addresses the call to IP address of the destination, col. 5 lines 20-22.**)

For claim 30, **Hakim** in view of **Gossett** teaches all the limitations of subject matter, **as in claims 22 and 29, as above.** In addition, **Hakim** teaches, “wherein the telephone number is a PSTN call number and the destination device is a second voice terminal”, **refer to col. 4 lines 42-51.**

For claim 31, **Hakim** in view of **Gossett** teaches all the limitations of subject matter, **as in claims 22 and 29, as above.** In addition, **Hakim** teaches, “wherein the target device is a second gateway (**ITS's 407 and 414 in fig. 4**), communicably connected to a second voice terminal” (**410 and 411 in fig. 4**).

For claim 32, **Hakim** in view of **Gossett** teaches all the limitations of subject matter, **as in claims 22 and 31, as above.** In addition, **Hakim** teaches, “wherein the call initiation information comprises a telephone number of the second voice terminal (**destination number, col. 4 lines 45-46**) and the second voice terminal is communicably connected outside the packet-switched network to the second gateway (**410 and 411 connected to ITS's 407 and 414 respectively outside the packet network 405, refer to fig. 4**).

For claim 33, **Hakim** in view of **Gossett** teaches all the limitations of subject matter, **as in claims 22 and 31, as above**. In addition, **Hakim** teaches, “wherein the next information stream includes the destination identifier”, **refer to col. 4 lines 45-46**.

For claim 34, **Hakim** in view of **Gossett** teaches all the limitations of subject matter, **as in claims 23 and 33, as above**. In addition, **Hakim** teaches, “communicably connecting a recipient voice terminal to the target device, based on the destination identifier **(410 and 411 connected to ITS's 407 and 414 respectively outside the packet network 405, refer to fig. 4, and col. 4 lines 50-54, terminating ITS-SP outpulses digits supplied to it)**”.

For claim 35, **Hakim** in view of **Gossett** teaches all the limitations of subject matter, **as in claims 23, 33 and 34, as above**. In addition, **Hakim** teaches, “**receiving a voice message at the recipient voice terminal, corresponding to at least a portion of the next information stream**”,(the terminating ITS 414 calls local class-5 switch to complete the connection to the destination telephone 411, refer to fig. 4 and col. 5 lines 4-6) .

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 3/31/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

ARGUMENTS BY APPLICANT

7. Applicant argues, the Gossett routing engine selects one destination gateway from among a plurality of destination gateways eligible to receive/terminate a call (e.g., Gosset, col. 5, lines

14-19). A call directed over the packet switched network is controlled by the Gossett routing engine to particular destination path. In other words, Gossett directs the Internet destination of a call that is already being handled over the Internet, whereas Hakim dictates whether or not a call can ever make it onto the Internet.

Further, applicant argues, Applicant's amended claims point out that a call on the packet-switched network is initially destined to a central platform. At the central platform, an authentication determination is made. If the authentication passes, then the central platform hands-off the call for the packet-switched network to route to destination. Hakim is at an "edge" of the packet network, and PSTN calls are authenticated through Hakim to get onto the packet network. Gossett directs packet network calls in route over the packet network, but only as to available destination from among several possibilities. Neither Hakim nor Gossett teach or suggest any centralized authentication platform within/of the packet-switch network or any hand-off from such platform upon authentication with control of routing by the packet-switched network to destination.

RESPONSE BY EXAMINER

In response, examiner states that Hakim teaches authentication at ITS-SP (Hakim teaches ITS-SP features include user access authentication, col. 4 lines 30-35, and ITS-SP receives access code of user and confirms authorization. The user must enter the destination number they wish to connect to. The ITS-SP accesses its database to find the ITS-SP serving the destination number and then proceeds to route the callers request. The originating and terminating ITS-SP's connect the call through the Internet while the terminating ITS-SP outpulses the digits supplied to reach the terminating destination number the user requested, refer to col. 4 lines 45-52.

Examiner, further, states that Gossett teaches, service point 112 (authentication server), which sends response to source gateway 108, (same as disassociating the call from authentication service by hand off to packet switched network, because gateway is embedded in Internet which is packet switch network.) checks the authenticity of end users, such identification , such as authentication, telephone number of called party, calling card number. Source gateway 108, refer to col. 5 lines 10-42 and col. 10 lines 15-18.

In light of above explanation, arguments by applicant are not persuasive.

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to INDER P. MEHRA whose telephone number is (571)272-3170. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8AM to 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dwayne Bost can be reached on 571-272-7023. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Inder P Mehra/
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Examiner
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/Dwayne D. Bost/
Supervisory Patent Examiner,
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